



JUSTICE AND RIGHT

VOLUME XXXIV.

OSCAR P. SCHUMANN, Publisher and Proprietor

NUMBER 44

This, by all odds, is the
most important.

Clothing Announcement

Ever made to the people of Grayling and Crawford County, and of Northern Michigan. Don't miss a word of it.

All Truth! All Facts! Sure they are the punch and jab that prove the acid test of any form of Ad., since we started our store four years ago, then a small little place, and in the four years we have outgrown our place. Every bit of floor space on both floors is packed with the best merchandise that can be bought. We have always given the people the right kind of merchandise at a price a little less than others can sell for. My experience in merchandise during the last 22 years, especially in clothing, has made me an expert in that line. I picked out all the cloth myself, felt it and compared with other merchandise, for which more money was asked. We have bought our clothing for this fall of such firms of worldwide reputation as Burnstein Brothers & Rosenthal, of New York; Okum & Schweitzer, of New York; L. Margulins & Son, of New York; Empire Novelty and Clothing Co., of New York. These names, Gentlemen, are names to conjure with when it comes to Suits and Overcoats. Their nationwide confidence is the result of a continuous effort to excel, each representing a tailoring organization, contributes the utmost that experience and marketability can lend to every garment.

\$25.00 and \$28.00 silk lined serge for \$17.95
\$15.00, 18.00 and 20.00 suits for \$14.95
\$12.00 and 14.00 suits for \$8.00

A fine line of young men's suits, big line of children's suits, the finest line of men's pants, shirts, gloves, mittens, shoes, rubbers, cutting flannels, ladies' underwear, skirts and night gowns.

BRENNER'S CASH STORE

The Store that meets and beats competition. Grayling, Mich.

This week we will have

FISH-FRESH-FISH

Direct from the
ATLANTIC OCEAN

Consisting of

Fresh Market Codfish, 12c a pound
Fresh Flounders, 12c a pound
Fresh Herring, three for 10c
Fresh Halibut, 20c a pound
Smoked White Fish, 15c a pound
Salted Whitefish 10c a pound
Salted Mackerel, 10c each, 3 for 25c

Leave your orders early, so that we can fill all orders Thursday afternoon or Friday morning.

Respectfully yours,

H. PETERSEN
THE GROCER.

BOYS' HIGH TOP SHOES

Sizes from 2 to 7... price \$2.50

Youth's Sizes..... 2.25

Little Gent's Sizes..... 2.00

These are warm and comfortable and just the thing for cold weather.

Diamond Quality SHOE

Our stock of
Queen Quality
Shoes

for ladies is complete. You all know of their excellent merits as a shoe of beauty and quality.

JOHN O. GOUDROW

Competent and Reliable Shoeman.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

The Avalanche

YOU'LL ENJOY IT.

HOLD TWO BIG MEETINGS

OPERA HOUSE PACKED WITH
EARNEST LISTENERS.

Musselman and Ferris Principal
Speakers.

Two political rallies were held in Grayling last week and both were well attended.

On Thursday noon last, Amos Musselman, candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, was introduced for the first time to a Grayling audience by Mr. O. Palmer. After a few preliminary remarks in the way of greeting, he got down to business and told his reasons why the republican party should be supported at the polls on Nov. 5th.

He stated that the battle for the presidency was between President Taft and Woodrow Wilson, and gave facts and figures to substantiate his remarks.

Based on his judgement upon the elections of four years ago he figured that Mr. Roosevelt would have to get 80 out of every 100 republican votes cast in Michigan in the last election to defeat Taft and that would only give Mr. Wilson the electoral vote. Also in Missouri Roosevelt would have to get 200 out of every 300 votes cast for Taft four years ago and Mr. Wilson would get the electoral vote in that state. Thus he demonstrated the impossibility of electing Mr. Roosevelt.

He gave other examples similar to those two states. This would bring the issue down to a protective tariff policy or one of free trade. The first policy being one that this government has thrived under, under a republican form of government, while the latter, a Democratic policy, can but bring depression in business and hard times.

Mr. Musselman is an earnest talker and made many friends.

He was followed by Mr. McBride, a lawyer of Grand Haven. As the time was almost gone his talk was brief, but he told few things that made the Republicans present feel good. He had just returned from the western states and says that President Taft will positively carry the states that have been predicted to be Roosevelt states.

Congressman Loud made a few remarks in which he thanked the people for their loyal support during the primaries and assured them of his best efforts to look after the interests of the tenth district.

The Democrats held their meeting

here last Saturday noon with L. P. Coumans, candidate for congress, as the first speaker.

He attempted to criticize President Taft for favoring the Canadian Reciprocity treaty, thus letting down the bars between these two countries for the import and export of their respective products and was "horror-stricken" at the thought of the injustice done our people. Then he proceeded to tell how he would advocate the reducing of protective tariff. Here were two points working directly opposite of one another. We don't care

to discuss the merits of the Canadian treaty but we wish to show how Mr. Coumans would prohibit the lowering of the tariff wall to Canada but would be willing to let in the products from all over the world by reducing the tariff.

He also brought out two bills that

Congressman Loud had, in his opinion, voted wrong upon. It may hardly be expected that any one man is going to be right everytime, but according to Mr. Coumans it was an unpardonable act. His argument was like making a mountain out of a mole hill and certainly could carry no weight in the way of getting votes as the straws he grabbed for were too small and only went to place his entire remarks into the same class.

Woodbridge N. Ferris was the next speaker and he made a lasting impression upon his auditors. He was plain-spoken and right to the point. He did not attempt to criticize anyone one, except to state that the republicans claimed to be responsible for the big crops of this year. What he probably meant to say was that the republicans were responsible for the present good prices that farmers are receiving for their big crops, which would have been right. Mr. Ferris has had a career of struggle and sacrifice but he has done a grand work in the education of men and women.

He answered Mr. Musselman's

remarks that he was an idealist and a theorist and not a business man by stating that he was president of one of the banks at Big Rapids, besides conducting the business of his institute, with a capitalization of \$200,000, and an enrollment of 800 pupils. Mr. Ferris is an excellent speaker and gave the people a number of good things to think about outside of politics.

The two candidates for governor

are both most exemplary citizens and both, no doubt, well qualified for the office they seek. One man of big business experience, the other an educator of high rank.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Interesting News From Our Educational Institution.

The Misses Elizabeth Langevin, and Florence Smith visited in the high school last Friday afternoon.

The girls of the High school chorus practice every Monday after school and every week shows an improvement in their singing.

Alta Piehl was absent from the seventh grade last week on account of her mother being ill.

The eighth grade English Literature class is studying Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

The first grade illustrated the story of the Three Bears very cleverly by paper cutting.

The poem "November" is being memorized by the first grade pupils.

The first grade is busy making Brownies and Jack-o'-lanterns for Halloween after hearing about the good work of the Brownies.

"Sense Training" is encouraged in the first grade by having the children tell the different things and changes they observe in nature, on their way to school.

Edit Love is absent from school because of illness.

The Juniors will be entertained at a Hallowe'en party at the home of Helen Baumau.

The Rhetoric class has begun the study of Stevenson's Treasure Island.

Supt. Ellsworth, Miss Murray, Miss Irving, Miss Benten and Miss Antones are attending the Michigan State Teachers Association in Grand Rapids this week.

Many of the pupils of the Grammer grades and High school attended the political meeting last week. This work is taken up in the course of study in these departments and the opportunity, given by the Supt., to get practical working knowledge, was much appreciated.

Two new books, by Stevenson—Treasure Island and Travels with a Donkey, have been added to the library.

Reports from the high school were not very satisfactory for the past month. The close attention given work this week by the pupils, however, indicate better reports for November.

Mr. Fraze, a former resident of Grayling was a visitor in the high school last week.

Russell Bay, of Cornwallis, Mont., was the guest of Irving Hodge, at school Monday.

The third grade have made some very good Hallowe'en drawings.

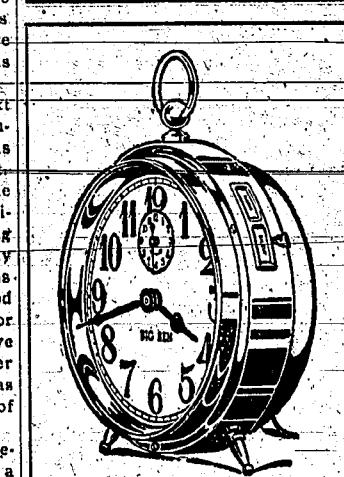
Monique Telshow, of the second grade has left town.

Every high school pupil should prepare at least one lesson out of school. Those who do not study outside of school hours can not expect to pass in all subjects.

The second grade have dramatized the following selections this last month: "Cliffet Little," "The Little Pine Tree," "The Lark's Nest," and "The Fox and the Crow."

One half of the forty pupils belonging to the sixth grade were neither absent or tardy during the month of October. The number included fourteen girls and six boys.

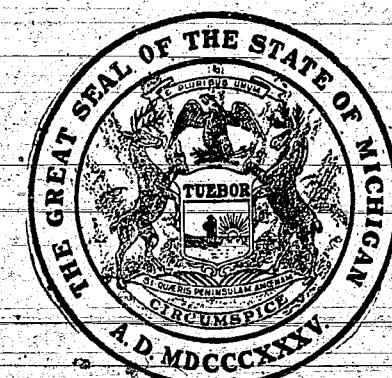
Edmond A. Lodge, state inspector of public buildings, factories, hotels, etc., went through our building yesterday. He was well pleased with conditions.



Big Ben

As well as other well known clocks, can always be found at this store. Call in and get acquainted with them.

C. J. HATHAWAY
Jeweler and Optometrist.



"If you would know the wealth of the peninsula, look about you."

This is a translation of the words, "Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam, Circumspice," engraved below the shield on the great seal of the State of Michigan.

Did YOU know that?

Michigan has ever been a wealthy state. When it was still a territory the two peninsulas were rich in natural resources. Everywhere wealth could be seen. There were the great black forests; the magnificent waterways, and the vast areas of fertile lands awaiting but the plow of the husbandman.

Then, to know Michigan's wealth, it was only necessary to "look about you."

The treasures of that day have been TRANSFORMED into USEFUL WEALTH by the tilling of the soil of many rich farms, the operation of mines, the building of factories and railroads.

The Protective policy of the REPUBLICAN PARTY has made this transformation of wealth possible. The protection afforded the farmer and the industries has kept the proud boast on the great seal.

The aggregate wealth of the state today must be figured in billions. The assessed valuation, only a portion of the total actual wealth of the state, is nearly TWO BILLION DOLLARS.

Now, it has never YET been necessary to change Michigan's motto. But ONCE in 50 years did it seem PROBABLE the words would turn to empty jest. That was in the days of 1892-1896 under the tariff policy of the Democratic party.

During the brief period following the rise of the Democrats to power in national affairs, Prosperity was working on half time at about half pay. The value of farm property alone in Michigan dropped over FORTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS. No trifling sum.

But the people soon returned the Republican party to power. What effect did Protection have on farm values?

According to the U. S. census of 1910, the value of ALL Michigan farm property increased, under Protection, in ten years FOUR HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

That's an increase of 577 per cent.

Due to other causes, you may say.

Strange, is it not, that farm property values in this state should DROP from approximately \$640,000,000 in 1890 to \$603,000,000 immediately after the passage of the Democratic tariff? Then, is it not peculiar that, with the REPEAL of the measure, values should begin a STEADY RISE, increasing \$66,000,000 in six years and \$400,000,000 in the following ten years?

SI QUAERIS PENINSULAM AMOENAM, CIRCUMSPICE?

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A. J. Groesbeck, Chairman.

Telephone Changes and Additions.

Additions:

118—Masonic Hall.

331—Fred Mutton.

1151—Robt. Fox.

704—John Kelley.

871—Mrs. M. Hunne.

452—Nels Mickelson.

Discontinued:

87—Wm. Butler.

563—Ed. G. Clark.

Changes: 97—Chas. Preston should read 974.

Paste these changes in your directory and it will be up to date.

3 cents per pound paid for clean cotton wiping rags, wanted at this office.

May be, after all, one lot in life is not

much better or worse than another, so

far as happiness goes, but there are

some things in life that seems very

necessary to us, big and little, great

and small, and that little corner in

God's creation we call home is one of

them.

Few, if any, medicines have met

with uniform success that has attend-

ed the use of Chamberlain's Colic,

Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The

remarkable cures of colic and dia-

rhea which it has effected in almost

every neighborhood, has given it a

THE AVALANCHE

G. P. SCHUMAN, Pub.

GRADING

MICHIGAN BEATEN BY SYRACUSE ELEVEN

MICHIGAN

Mortages on the old homestead seem to have gone quite out of style.

The horse trot much mated latest dance, is probably the pony ballet grown up.

The sultan of Morocco left his 380 wives without saying goodbye. That's the safest way.

An Indian burglar fell asleep while robbing a meat shop. Evidently he wasn't a bit hungry.

Queen Mary is learning to play golf. A linguist is to act as her caddy whenever she plays.

"You can tell a consumptive by the way he coughs," remarks a Boston physician. Also, a tightwad.

Smaller currency will enable the women to carry their money without creating so much of a bulge.

English scientist visiting here says matrimony and babies are decreasing. What does he expect, anyway?

Now that the fatherless frog has been discovered by scientists, we may next look for the eggless chicken.

If the submarines would stay up and the aeroplanes would stay down there should be fewer accidents to both.

Four New York policemen have been suspended for sleeping while on duty. At least they were out of mischief.

The barometer was discovered in 1634. But long before that wiseacres were prophesying the weather and fitting it about as closely as they do today.

It is announced that America is to set the fashions for Paris. This it is to be hoped the native spirit of freedom will take the styles out of hobble.

It is reported that an English ear, who recently arrived in this country, is advertising for work. Just wants to get his name in the papers, probably.

A scientist avers that hot minute pie is not deleterious, but is, on the contrary, an aid to digestion. Good for him! Hot minute pie will soon be in our midst.

One can now pay for an acre of high grade farm land a price that would just about buy a nice little automobile. But the farm land never blows up its tires.

A British official classifies professional football playing as manual labor. Remonstranced against this degradation of the popular sport ought to be made with the business end of a flying wedge.

There is much that is good in the worst of us and much that is bad in the best of us. In humanity as a whole the good outweighs the evil and it is a hard job to make folks believe the race is going to the dogs.

A Los Angeles woman says the great secret of managing a husband is not to bombard him with questions when he comes home late. Sure, if let alone he will sooner or later incriminate himself.

Let us hope that the Minneapolis pastor who predicts the return of the "big-lea" skirt for women is not a true prophet. Remember some of the days last winter when the temperature was 15 degrees below zero?

Queen Alexandra has set the fashion of sending money as a bridal present. The fashion is likely to be very popular with the recipients but hardly so for the givers, especially as the queen started the pace with a \$100 check.

It is predicted that within a few years aeroplanes will be carrying passengers between New York and Chicago. It is impossible to deny any assertions of what may be the achievements of the coming years, but at present passengers feel they would prefer taking chances even with the "fliers."

Minnesota Will Remit Millions.

Secretary of State Fear and State Treasurer Dahl met at the capitol of Minnesota as a state board for the ensuing year and decided to remit over \$100,000 in taxes. In 1911 the board

remitted a tax of \$400,000 for state capital purposes and \$400,000 for school tax.

Tried in the United States court for the third time on a charge of embezzling \$300 in government funds while he was postmaster at Brethen, Manistee county, Thomas E. Harper was convicted.

A mine rescue car, which is to be used for the purpose of instructing miners in the art of rescuing fellow workmen, will soon start from Lansing on a tour of the upper peninsula. Mining experts will accompany the car and will give miners a thorough course of instruction.

The state board of health has ordered local health officers to report on the condition of all depots and railroad yards in their respective districts. A meeting of managers of railroads in the state has been called for Nov. 20. Plans will be discussed for handling the sanitation problem on trains, in depots and yards.

At the present time women and girls in stores and factories may not be kept at their tasks more than 54 hours each week but there is no limitation on hotels and restaurants and cases have been known where these girls have been kept at work from 12 to 14 hours a day.

Moving picture producers object to paying \$10 and \$15 for some of the scenarios submitted to them. Perhaps it's more economical just to swipe them.

A western dentist says that pink toothed girls make good wives. But when one is wooling a girl one does not care to have her show her teeth at him.

Fashion experts declare men's trousers are narrower and shorter. Well, so are the skirts of the women.

There are plenty of women politicians nowadays, but that woman who talked for thirty-six hours certainly should prove the champion spell binder.

A foreign paper reports the death of a "living skeleton." His wife has no consolation. The family skeleton is no more.

A Philadelphia man tried to commit suicide by swallowing his false teeth. It proved only a false alarm, however.

BECKER IS FOUND GUILTY

New York Police Officer Convicted of Plotting Murder of Informer Rosenthal by Gunman.

"Guilty of murder in the first degree" was the verdict returned by the jury that has been trying Police Lieutenant Charles Becker in New York for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, gambler and informer.

Becker was remanded for sentence to the Tombs by Justice Goff until Oct. 30.

Mrs. Becker, sitting outside the door of the court room, fell in a swoon when the verdict was announced. Becker did not flinch.

John F. McIntyre, Becker's chief counsel, announced that he would take immediate appeal.

Tense Silence in Court Room.

The 12 jurors filed into the court room at 11:55 o'clock. A minute later the defendant was brought in from the Tombs. Justice Goff had not yet entered the room and for a moment Becker took a side seat.

As he waited he scanned with anxious eyes the faces of the jurors but none of them returned his gaze. A tense silence prevailed.

"We have," announced Foreman Skinner. The jury rose.

"We find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment," Mr. Skinner said, slowly and evenly.

"Do you find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree as charged in the indictment?" asked the clerk.

"We do," the foreman replied.

Big Increase for Postal Service

For support of their postal service the people of United States next year will pay \$33,805,750, far more than for any other branch of the government.

The Salt City aggregation. It is true and nobody who saw the game would wish to detract from the performance of an eleven that had rallied in the face of a most disheartening record, but at the same time the Orange did not at any time show enough power, speed or versatility to score so decisively a triumph without the aid of Michigan's honest, erratic and impotent performance.

Martindale to Sue Kalamazoo Paper.

Republican party leaders announced that suit would be started in behalf of Secretary of State Martindale against the publishers of the Kalamazoo Gazette.

That paper published an editorial on its front page October 22,

which was the strongest attack ever made on any candidate in years. It is said.

It is understood that Martindale refused to allow the suit to be started at first because he feared that it would rebound to the detriment of the state ticket. The majority of the candidates, however, urged him to take legal action against Martindale regardless of the effect on them.

Errors in Ballots of Several Counties.

From the secretary of state's office comes the information that several counties in the state have submitted proof of election ballots in which there are errors, and which will have to be rectified before election day.

A number of counties have left the socialist labor ticket off the ballot while others have placed the socialist party ticket ahead of the prohibition list.

Several counties have not yet submitted a proof of election ballot to the secretary of state and under these circumstances they hasten and send them in there may be many more errors which will not be discovered.

NEWS OF MICHIGAN.

Potterville Swept By Fire

A fire, thought-to-be started from a defective chimney, caused a loss of between \$35,000 to \$40,000 and left 18 cases in quarantine.

The Wilmot-Boss and GIRIS Potato club was organized in Williamburg by M. J. Thompson, district supervisor of the farm management work in that part of Michigan.

John W. Sibben accused of embezzling \$4,200 while assistant cashier of the First National bank of Manistee, has been released on \$10,000 bail. His daughter Dorothy and son Roy came from Detroit to spend Sunday with him.

Although he does not state positively that he will make a recommendation to the governor that the 54-hour law be made applicable to wakresses in the next session, he says he will do so.

The threatened strike of Alpena township schoolteachers was averted Friday when 16 teachers met with the township school board and agreed on a compromise whereby the teachers will receive janitors' fees for taking care of the school building.

The series of murders all committed with an ax, had caused a panic among negroes in Louisiana.

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A mine rescue car, which is to be used for the purpose of instructing miners in the art of rescuing fellow workmen, will soon start from Lansing on a tour of the upper peninsula.

Shippers of beans and potatoes are inconvenienced by a shortage in freight cars. Such large quantities of the commodities are being moved that enough cars cannot be obtained.

Both the crops mentioned, together with apples and corn, are more bountiful this year than ever before, and larger record yields are reported.

Rate experts of nearly every road in the state attended the classification hearing before the state railroad commission in Lansing. The new scale provides for an increase of about 3 per cent. of the class rates heretofore in effect.

The Eaton county board of supervisors by unanimous vote passed a resolution asking the senator and representative from district to work for the repeal of the law exempting mortgages from taxation. The county good roads commission was given authority to spend \$36,000 for the construction of 16 miles of roads in the

POOR OLD TURKEY SEEMS DOOMED

Judge and Jury Weep as Minister Pleads for His Life

Found guilty in Greenville, South Carolina, of having had criminal relations with three little girls in the home of which he was superintendent Rev. Thurston U. Vaughn, once prominent as a minister, was sentenced to death in the electric chair December 20 at the state prison at Columbia.

The trial was brought to a sensational close when Vaughn made a complete confession. In finding the verdict of guilty the jury only took four minutes for its deliberations and made no recommendations of mercy, for which Vaughn had pleaded with them after his confession. A motion for a new trial was overruled and sentence was passed immediately upon the former minister.

Vaughn begged the jury to spare his life, not so much for his sake as for his wife and little daughter. Neither was in court, though they had been with Vaughn since the trial opened. He was formerly assistant superintendent of the First Baptist church Sunday school, one of the largest in this city. He was a ministerial student and frequently occupied pulpits of churches in and around Greenville.

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The swiftness and efficiency of the onward movement of the armies of the allied Balkan states is making Europe open her eyes.

From the north and all along the line of Greece on the south they are crowding back the boundaries of the Ottoman empire in Europe. The often predicted and long delayed day when the Turks will have his back against the wall seems at hand.

The two pivotal points of Turkey's defense on the north were Adrianople and Uskup. The Bulgarian army in the east has defeated the Turks at Kirk-Kilissieh, which is the strongest post of Adrianople, and appears to have almost invested that fortress.

Servians Enter Uskup.

The Servian army in the west walked into Uskup without opposition.

The Turkish garrison there with drew on the railway towards Saloniki.

How far it intends to retreat and why are questions. The only answer to the last question is that garrison did not justify an attempt to make a stand.

Events about Adrianople are even more important. The Bulgarians apparently are proceeding successfully with the investment of the fortress.

The Turkish army which was defeated at Kirk-Kilissieh did not fall back upon Adrianople, but took the road to the south where it would suit for a battle than the one abandoned. The strategy apparently is to follow the line of the railway toward Saloniki.

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Crawford Avalanche.

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.	
One Year	\$1 50
Six Months	75
Three Months	40

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

A Genuine Service.

"I believe," says an old subscriber, "that every time The Youth's Companion enters a home it does that home a genuine service." That describes the purpose of the publishers exactly. The paper is not filled with mischievous or idle thoughts to fill an idle hour. It provides healthy pastime, recreation that builds up. It is to the minds of eager and impressionable young people what sound athletics are to their bodies.

"At a cost of less than four cents a week The Youth's Companion opens the door to a company of most distinguished men and women in America and Europe. Whether they are revealing the latest discoveries in science, or describing great industrial achievements, or telling of their wanderings in strange corners of the world, or feeding the imagination with rare stories, they are giving the Companion readers the best of themselves.

Several series at least will be published by the Youth's Companion in 1913 and nearly 200 other complete stories.

In addition to some 50 special contributions, and a treasure box of sketches, anecdotes, expert advice as to athletic sports, ideas for handy devices around the house, and so forth—long hours of companionship with the wise, the adventurous, and the enterprising.

Announcement for 1913 will be sent with copies of the papers to any address on request.

Every new subscriber who sends \$2.00 for the fifty-two weekly issues of 1913 will receive as a gift the Companion Window Transparency and calendar for 1913, the most exquisite novelty ever offered to Companion readers; also all the Companion for the remaining weeks of 1912, free.

The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkely st., Boston, Mass.

New subscriptions received at this office.

Ladies' Taylor Made Clothes.

I have now the new line of samples for fall and winter hand for ladies taylor-made clothes, made by the New York Garment Co. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A. E. HENDRICKSON, Merchant Taylor.

Sick headache is caused by a disordered stomach. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and correct that and the headache will disappear. For sale by druggists.

Lovells Locals.

Frank Stark left Friday last for a business trip to Buffalo.

Thos. Morris spent several days in Grayling during the past week.

Mrs. Thos. McDonald was a pleasant caller at W. S. Brown's on Sunday last.

Chas. W. Kuehl shipped three car loads of sheep to Buffalo on Friday last.

Mrs. Peter Frank and children visited relatives and friends in Grayling during the past week.

Philip Wriedt and son of Detroit are guests at the Underhill and are enjoying a hunt meanwhile.

John Flanagan, who has been employed at the Fruit Farm left on Monday last for Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Geo. Bessette and daughter spent a very pleasant afternoon at the home of Wm. Marsh on Sunday.

Walter Belpash, of Toledo, who is a guest of Thos. McElroy spent a few days in Grayling the latter part of the week.

The much looked for road machinery has arrived at last and work will proceed on the gravel road as fast as possible.

Geo. Bessette with a couple of friends are camping at Kneeland's expecting to shoot big game for a couple of weeks.

Arnold Boutel, of Saginaw, with a party of four friends arrived Friday evening for a stay at the Boutel resort seven miles up the river.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Slingerland entertained Rob't Pappeno and family also Paul Feldhauser and Thos. Morris Jr. at dinner on Sunday last.

The first deer of the season killed in this vicinity was shipped to Detroit on Friday by a hunter who had been at Watersmeet, the home of J. B. Redhead.

We are pleased indeed to learn that the large club of thirty members has been organized at "The Underhill" and that Mrs. Underhill will be here during the coming fishing season, at least.

Dr. Knapp was called to the home of Wm. Marsh on Tuesday on account of the sudden illness of Robert, the youngest son of the family. The illness while violent was of short duration and his many friends are pleased to see him about as usual and hope he will not have any more such attacks.

J. W. Copeland, of Dayton, Ohio purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for his boy who had a cold, and before the bottle was all used the boy's cold was gone. Is that not better than to pay a five dollar doctor's bill? For sale by all dealers.

South Side.

Mrs. C. Ackerman is very sick with pleurisy.

Mrs. Ruben Anger and children, of Yale, Mich., are visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ita Leonard.

Eddie Palefield returned home Tuesday from an extended visit with relatives.

Samuel Branch left Monday, for a visit with his children and other relatives in Saginaw and other cities.

G. Schellenbarger is in Detroit visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hinsman, also combining business with pleasure, he expects to purchase an artificial limb.

John J. Niederer



Republican Candidate
for
COUNTY CLERK

For Sheriff

To the Electors of Crawford County, Irrespective of Party Affiliations:

My Democratic friends having honored me with the nomination for the office of Sheriff and many personal friends outside of the party have volunteered their support. I have entered the contest expecting a fair consideration and fair play for the result.

I have been a resident of this county for nearly a quarter of a century and my public and private reputation is known to a large majority of our citizens. The conduct of this important office in the past for two terms may be a criterion by which you may judge my future action, and if elected I can only promise in the future as in the past to give you the best possible service in my power.

My business has been such that it seemed impossible for me to visit all parts of the county during the campaign, and I did not think it necessary after my years of personal acquaintance.

Your support at the polls next Tuesday will be fully appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Charles W. Amidon

JOHN F. HUM

For
County Treasurer

On Democratic Ticket

Whatever your belief may be on National Questions see to it that LOCAL OFFICES are filled by the Best Men.

The past experience of John F. Hum, having filled the office for the past two years and his thorough experience place him in a position to give the county the best administration of the important office.

You are vitally interested in having good county officers. Be sure and vote for the right man for the right place.

Cast your vote for John F. Hum for County Treasurer, and everybody will have a fair and square deal.



ALLEN B. FAILING

Nominee of the Republican Party for the office of

Register of Deeds

Now serving Crawford county as Register of Deeds in his first term, and is the nominee of his party for a second term.

He has given the work of that department his individual prompt attention. If elected all affairs will receive his usual careful attention, and now or any other time, the records of his office are open for inspection by all citizens.

His election will assure a continuance of an economical administration.

John F. Floeter

The Famous Salt and Mineral Baths at Manistee, Michigan

Rheumatism—Nervous Disorders, Skin Diseases, Catarrh, Kidney, Liver and Bladder treatment. Each bath 50 cents. Hotel rates very reasonable. Briny Inn, Manistee, Mich.



Homer G. Benedict

Candidate for

SHERIFF

on the Republican Ticket, after one term of faithful service, respectfully asks the voters of the county for their endorsement by turning out and giving him their votes.

He has given the county efficient service, and still given an economical administration. It takes votes to win an election and Mr. Benedict hopes that his efforts as sheriff are sufficiently appreciated that he may have the entire support of the voters.

The records of his office are always open for inspection.

For Sheriff—Homer G. Benedict

1878.

1912.

The Pioneer Store

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS

SHOES, HARDWARE

FLOUR, FRED

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson Co.

ASK TO SEE THEM

A. KRAUS & SON

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store

Now
is
the
time
to
have
those
X-Mas
Photos
made

WINGARD'S STUDIO

GRAYLING, MICH.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
The Avalanche

NOTICE! 10th District Voters

The voters of the 10th District should make no mistake this year.

Vote for the man who will be of most benefit to your district.

Mr. Loud will be in the minority and able to do nothing for you.

Mr. Woodruff will not even be in the minority. He is neither Republican or Democrat and would have no influence whatever in Washington.

Mr. Coumans, the Democratic Candidate, will be influential with the Democratic House.

He will be influential with the Democratic President.

There is no doubt of Woodrow Wilson's election.

The House of Representatives is Democratic now, and will be overwhelmingly Democratic after November.

The United States Senate will undoubtedly be Democratic.

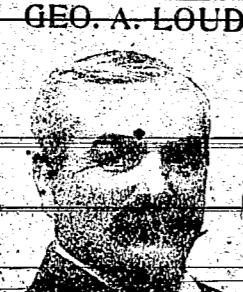
What can Mr. Loud or Mr. Woodruff do in Washington? Absolutely nothing.

Coumans is the Man for the District—The Man who can accomplish things.

DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE! Be Represented in the next Congress by a Representative influential with the President, the House and the Senate.

CAST YOUR VOTE FOR

Lewis P. Coumans for Congress



Press Notes

Congressman George A. Loud is entitled to every man's vote in the tenth district, regardless of party for he has discharged every duty faithfully and well.—Onaway Inter-Lake.

A vote for Congressman George A. Loud is a vote for the continuance of a faithful public official who has always been responsive to the wishes of his district.—Rogers City Advance.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, GRAYLING, MICH., OCT. 31, 1912

FOREIGN TRADE KNOCKS AT DOOR

Would Drive Home Industry from This Nation.

FARMER ASKS PROTECTION

Anihilation of Distance by Transportation, Inventions and Improvements Makes High Tariff Necessary—Tariff Formerly Merely License Tax—Now It's Used to Help This Country Produce Everything Human Life Needs.

Originally the tariff was a license fee which the foreign merchant had to pay for the privilege of doing business in this country. It was a nominal fee.

The principle of protection on the doctrine of free trade had nothing to do with the tariff when first introduced. It took a sailing vessel many weeks to cross the ocean and the transport of goods was an expensive affair.

Seventy years ago trade competition between this country and Europe was unknown. Then followed the era of inventions and slowly the situation began to change.

The first steamboats were a marvelous improvement over the sailing vessels, but the modern Leviathans of the ocean are still more wonderful improvement. Distance has been annihilated; cost has been reduced to a minimum. Shipments from the old world reach the port of New York as quickly and more cheaply than they can be made by rail from New York to Chicago. The telegraph has annihilated time.

Figuratively speaking, the European merchant is standing on the threshold of the American door like the peddler who is ringing the front door bell ready to sell his wares to the tenants of the house.

From the fact that the European markets were coming closer and closer to the borders of the United States was born the principle of protection. Something had to be done to protect the home market from foreign invasion. Factories had been established, mills were in operation, shops and furnaces were busy and furnished work for an ever increasing number of immigrants. But here stood the foreign merchant ready to unload his cheaper product due to cheaper labor, and killed the infant home industry.

The farmer and the laborer asked to be protected from the foreign invader and far-seeing statesmen took up their cause and save the tariff its real value as a "Protective" tariff. That is, henceforth the license fee was placed so high that the foreign merchant found it no longer profitable to do business in this country.

The whole solution of the question is self-evident that an argument seems almost a waste of time.

This country is large enough and big enough and great enough to produce everything that the human being needs and longs for.

This country can produce and manufacture everything that is needed.

Self-interest and the happiness of the nation dictates the necessity of keeping the people of the United States busy.

It is not the duty of the American people to keep the mills in Germany working overtime, or to supply labor for the industries of Great Britain. The first duty a nation owes is its duty to itself—the duty of protecting the home market.

How did this principle work out in practice? Every time a protection policy was in force, industries and agriculture flourished and the nation was prosperous. Every time the policy was discarded stagnation in the industrial and agricultural life of this country was plunged into misery.

One only needs to recall the era of President Cleveland's administration during the years 1893 and 1896.

Thus, what was proven to be correct in principle was confirmed by actual, though bitter experience.

In the face of this situation it does seem like an heretic to a man's good common sense to come to him in this day and attempt to urge him to vote himself the Republican party and a protective tariff.

Free trade? The enemies of the Republican party are ashamed to use that term. They want a "tariff for revenue only." But that is a mere subterfuge. A protective tariff, too, raises revenues. If that were their desire they would advocate taxes on non-competition articles only, for example on coffee.

"I had my way today, sir. I would tear down all custom houses, from turreted to foundation stone." This expression emanated from Mr. Champ Clark, speaker of the house, and the leader of democracy in congress. It

FOR U. S. SENATOR

on the ground that Taff favored Reciprocity. The farmer, however, is possessed of brains and common sense and is not so easily fooled as these politicians imagine.

The Democratic party stood two years ago and stands today for Reciprocity. The Democrats in Congress were enthusiastic in their support of Reciprocity. Woodrow Wilson, their candidate for president this year, declared in Munsey's Magazine of October, 1911: "I welcome Reciprocity with Canada." In the New York Times of December 24, 1911, he said: "I greatly regret that the voters of Canada rejected Reciprocity."

Reciprocity is a dead issue. The Democrats want to revive it. The Republicans are opposed to reviving it. When it was a live issue, President Taff's opinion in it was biased largely on reports sent to him from border states telling him that the people of those states favored it. For instance, the governor of Michigan, Chase S. Osborn, told him that the great majority of Michigan farmers wanted it.

Reciprocity has no place in the campaign of 1912.

fully expresses the Democratic view of the tariff.

Now let there follow another citation, one by Abraham Lincoln, who said: "I do not know much about the tariff, but I know that if you buy a ton of steel rails abroad, you have the rails; and the foreigner has the money; if you make a ton of rails here, you have both the rails and the money."

The voter is asked to make his choice. The farmer and the toiler cannot be fooled. They know what their interests demand.

This country spends \$250,000,000 per year to maintain a powerful army and navy. Yet the United States is at peace with the world. The money is spent to safeguard against foreign armed invasion.

But is this same foreigner to invade the country individually, lay waste all shores and mills and factories by denationalizing the commercial, industrial and agricultural life of the country, and the American citizen stand by idly and invite the foreign invader. That is what the free trade or "tariff for revenue only" democrat expects of the Michigan voter, when he asks them to vote for his ticket.

SHERMAN'S LIFE EVENTFUL ONE

Rose from Farm Lad to Vice-President.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, of New York, the Republican nominee for vice-president of the United States, was born Oct. 25, 1855, in the same ward of the city of Utica in which he now lives. When he was two years old his father moved with his family to a farm a few miles south of the village of New Hartford. The family lived there 11 years. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Sherman's parents purchased a house in New Hartford, where they continued to live until the death of

Mr. Sherman's mother, in 1895, his father having died the year previous. Mr. Sherman lived with his parents until 1888, when he was married at East Orange, N. J., to Miss Carrie Babcock, taking up his residence in Utica, two blocks from where he now resides.

Mr. Sherman's first active work in politics was done in the year succeeding his graduation from college when he delivered a few speeches in his home county in advocacy of the election of Alonzo B. Cornell, Republican candidate for governor of New

York. In 1884 he was elected mayor of Utica, a normally Democratic city.

At the end of his term, which was for one year, he declined a unanimous renomination. He was first named for congress in 1896 and won out after a spirited contest. He served as a member of the lower house of congress until 1908, when he was elected vice-president of the United States on the Republican ticket, headed by William Howard Taft. While serving in the lower house of congress Mr. Sherman declined appointment by President McKinley as a member of the Board of Appraisers of the city of New York, and also the secretary-

ship of the United States senate.

Mr. Sherman's services as vice-president, and thus as presiding officer of the senate, has personally endeared him to those with whom he has come in contact in official and personal life. Alert, vigorous, a keen and impartial presiding officer, he has commanded the respect of every member of that dignified body, the senate, while his bigness of heart and kindly personal characteristics in the everyday affairs of life have given him the genuine affection of all with whom he has come in contact during his term.

As secretary of state he has placed his office on the highest plane of efficiency, and his employees, although doing more work than any of their predecessors ever had to do, are unswerving supporters of their chief.

Mr. Martindale is a vigorous man of 45 years. Since infancy his home has been in Wayne county. He was educated in the Detroit public schools,

after which he taught for six years, and for three years had charge of the Delray public schools. He studied law at the Detroit College of Law and was admitted to practice in 1897, entering into a law partnership with Edwin Henderson, and the firm of Henderson & Martindale is still practicing law in Detroit.

Mr. Martindale was a member of the lower house of the legislature of 1901-2 and served two terms in the state senate, 1905-6 and 1907-8. He was nominated at the Republican state convention for secretary of state in the fall of 1908 and was elected the following November. Two years later he was renominated with out opposition and was re-elected by a big vote. Mr. Martindale ran for the gubernatorial nomination in the Republican primaries last August, but was defeated by Amos S. Musselman of Grand Rapids, in a very close contest. The movement to renominate him as secretary of state followed,

and will occur such reciprocity as it will know, but it is greatly to your credit to make the effort. It may damage the Republican party for awhile, but you will surely benefit the party in the end.

It would have been difficult for Mr. Roosevelt to have taken a stand more firmly in favor of Reciprocity than the above, yet many of his followers in this campaign are actively at work trying to get votes in farming districts away from Taff and to Roosevelt.

The sixth congressional district, long represented in the house by William Alden Smith, now senior U. S. Senator from Michigan, will this year dispense with the services of a Democrat and elect Carl Meipes, of Grand Rapids, the Republican nominee. Mr. Meipes is a member of the present Michigan state senate and has demonstrated to the whole state that he is entitled to advancement to the national congress. He is one of the best known men in the fifth district and it is confidently expected that he will be chosen in the coming election.

Samuel W. Smith.

The sixth congressional district will undoubtedly elect Samuel W. Smith, of Pontiac, who has made a national reputation in the 16 years that he has represented this district continuously. Few men have so well earned re-election by their congressional services as has Congressman Smith.

Louis C. Crampton.

The seventh congressional district has been given an opportunity this year to send to the national house of representatives one of the most capable of the younger men of Michigan, L. C. Crampton, of Lapeer. His record in the legislature as a constructive law-maker recommends him to all voters, regardless of party.

Democrats and Republicans of this

district agree that he will be elected because of this.



HIGH TRIBUTE TAX DOESN'T FIX PRICE ON SUGAR

Unanimous Renomination Unsolicited.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S RECORD

FREE TRADE AVAILS NOTHING

Devotion to Work as Public Official, High Standard of Efficiency in Office He Now Holds Was Deserving of Endorsement Given and an Assurance of Success at Polls.

Few men are accorded the warm endorsement of their political parties, in convention assembled, such as was given to Frederick C. Martindale at the Republican state convention in Detroit on Sept. 24 last. He was re-nominated for secretary of state in which office he already has served two terms without any effort on his own part to secure the honor.

Delegations from all parts of Michigan came to the convention unhampered by pledges to any candidate for this office. They sought to find first of all whether or not Mr. Martindale would accept another nomination.

When he consented, just before the convention, his nomination never was in doubt for a moment. It was a fine tribute to the success of Mr. Martindale in public life; a tribute that he has well earned by his devotion to his work and to his party's cause.

As secretary of state he has placed

his office on the highest plane of efficiency, and his employees, although doing more work than any of their predecessors ever had to do, are unswerving supporters of their chief.

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Democrats and Republicans of this

district agree that he will be elected because of this.

WM. ALDEN SMITH

FOR U. S. SENATOR

He is a man of great ability and experience, and has always been a strong advocate of the principles of the Progressive party. He has a clear understanding of the problems of the day and is well qualified for the important position of senator.

He has a record of service to the

people of Michigan that is

second to none.

He is a man of great integrity

and has always

been a strong advocate of the

progressive cause.

He is a man of great

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TAFT'S FOES LIE ABOUT DELEGATES

Desperate Attempt Being Made
to Cast Discredit on President
Taft's Nomination Fails.

EYE-WITNESS TELLS INSIDE

True Story of Fight From Wayne
County Told in Impartial Manner
by Well-Known Political Writer—
Fair Example of All Contests.

By W. L. Cannon.

One of the most desperate efforts made by the enemies of the Republican party in Michigan to destroy the high regard and respect felt for it throughout the state, was at the Bay City state convention last April. Falling miserably in their efforts to seize control of the party, its enemies created all the trouble possible, even posting state troops in the convention hall. They turned around later and by a policy of continuous misrepresentation have endeavored to make the voters of the state believe that the Republican party was responsible for all the disgraceful scenes enacted by its bitter opponents.

An understanding of the real events leading up to the Bay City convention and occurring in Bay City itself—the true story of the Michigan campaign for delegates to the Republican national convention—is sufficient for any one to grasp the plot that lay behind the effort to seize control of the party, or to wreck it. A full understanding of what happened in Michigan throws a flood of light on what happened later in Chicago, where Michigan was but one of many states involved in the effort of the enemies of the great party of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and McKinley to destroy it.

The struggle for eventual control of the Bay City convention was state-wide, but the enemies of the party concentrated their efforts in Wayne county because of its voting strength of one-fifth of the delegates in the convention. In many districts of Wayne county the opposition did not even have candidates for delegates, but depended on the great size of the county convention gathering to cause confusion and to entangle matters that the city and state at large would remain in doubt as to which side really had a majority of delegates.

Knowing in advance that they did not have even one-third of the delegates, they boldly claimed a majority and declared that all they feared was "veto rule" on the part of the chairman. Before the county chairman had completed the few words needed to call the convention to order, City Clerk Charles A. Nichols mounted a table in one corner of the hall and called upon all his followers to leave the hall with him. A total of 35 men followed him down the stairs to the floor below, and not all of the 35 were delegates to the convention. Nichols announced that their convention already had been held and gave out copies of the "resolutions" adopted. That was all the pretense for holding a convention. For some time later Mr. Nichols stood around outside the hall writing down names of men who might go to the Bay City convention as "delegates."

The county convention proceeded regularly with its business. The credentials of 102 delegates out of a total of 215 were passed upon and all seated, and the Wayne delegation to the state convention named.

The day before the Bay City convention was to meet, it was ascertained that only two contests of seats were possible, the one expected from Wayne county and another from Calhoun county. The state central committee met as usual to hear contests. Evidence in the Calhoun case was considered and the regularly elected delegates seated. Instead of those named by a "rump" convention, Mr. Nichols and others were notified to submit their Wayne convention if they had any, but they failed to make any presentation of their fall-case. The regularly elected delegates then were seated.

Then followed the effort of the party's enemies, who knew that they did not have a third of the delegates to

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

Ezra P. Beechler.

In the first congressional district, which comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards in the city of Detroit, Ezra P. Beechler, attorney, is the Republican candidate. Mr. Beechler is a Progressive Republican; one who has faith in his party, its leaders and its principles, and his election is recommended to the Detroit voters in his district.

James C. McLaughlin.

The ninth congressional district has been ably represented in congress for the past six years by J. C. McLaughlin, of Muskegon, and the Republican voters of the district have again nominated him to continue his good work in the national capital.

At the convention, to seize the hall by trickery and hold a snap convention so as to be able to go up to Chicago and lay claim to regularity. The same tactics were being pursued in many other states, but in few were they so brazen or so palpably evident to the eye witness. The convention was to be held in the armory and on the ground that the armory might be damaged in the event of trouble, members of the Bay City militia were hurried to the scene at 3 o'clock in the morning.

It was expected by the "contesting" Wayne crowd that the soldiers would turn the hall over to W. Frank Knox, who still was chairman of the state central committee, and that he would admit them first so they could take the Wayne seats. This was foiled by all the members of the state central committee demanding and gaining admittance and ordering while in session that the soldiers turn the hall over to the sergeant-at-arms, the convention officer in charge.

This done, the delegates, all of whom had been compelled to wait for hours in the streets, were admitted blocking the steps and doorways.

were men brought from Wayne county as "contesting" delegates, but who had made no contest. They kept 40 or 50 real delegates who were physically unable to fight their way through to the doors, from entering the convention for an hour or more.

No effort was made within the convention by the malcontents to proceed regularly with the convention business or to show by their votes what strength they possessed. To furnish the basis of a "contest" at Chicago they proceeded amid an uproar to hold their own "convention" without examining credentials or even pretending to show who were participating. They rushed through what formalities they deemed necessary produced "canned" resolutions and lists of delegates and adjourned.

When they left the hall and the regular convention credentials committee finished examining the credentials of delegates it was found that more than 1,000 of the 1,300 odd delegates had remained for the business of the Republican party and they proceeded to transact it.

Yet this contest was taken to Chicago, where it was proclaimed by some of the Roosevelt leaders as one of the strongest they had. The contest was presented to the national committee after dropping contests in the cases of 102 delegates with the admission that there was no foundation at all for them. They had been listed as contests solely for the purpose of preventing the public from knowing that President Taft had a majority of delegates with him.

And the national committee rejected the claims of the contesting delegates by a unanimous vote—even the Roosevelt members of the national committee recognizing the fact that there was no ground for the claims of the contesting Michigan delegation.

The honesty of President Taft's nomination cannot be called into question wherever the facts concerning the state and national conventions are known.

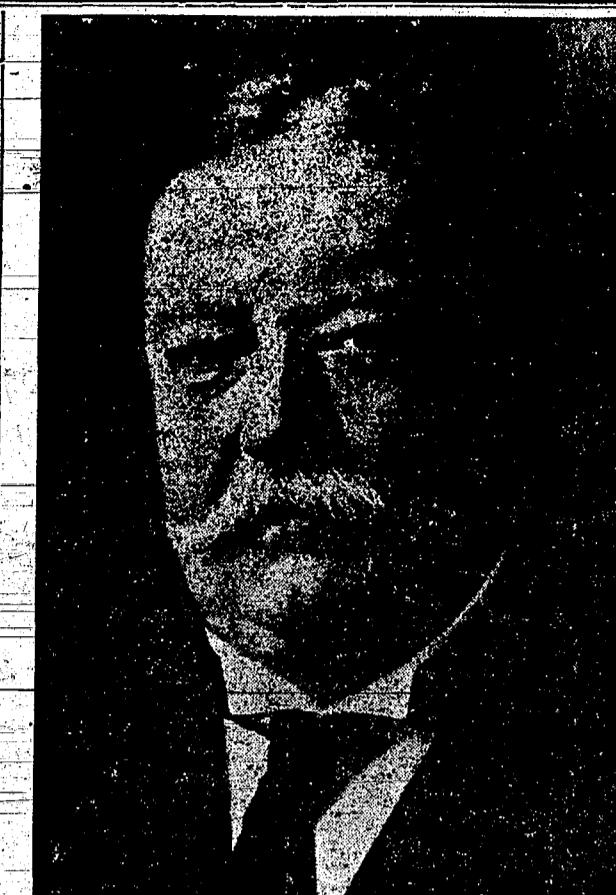
Had Roosevelt been given 561 votes in the convention—enough to obtain the nomination—no question would ever have been raised as to the regularity of the choice.

MEE! MAW!
I'VE GOT THE
BULL MOOSE
WORKIN' FOR ME.

U.S. CONSTITUTION
PROSPERITY

PROSPERITY

HELPING THE MULE



PRESIDENT WM. H. TAFT

FOR PRESIDENT RECIPROCITY A DEAD ISSUE

Wm. H. Taft, a World Figure, Democrats and Progressives Would Revive It.

REFUSES TO PLAY POLITICS

ROOSEVELT ADVOCATED PACT
For This He Has Been Malign and Slandered by Self-Seeking Politicians and Disruptive Wire Pullers—American People Coming to Realize His Greatness.

For President of the United States—

William Howard Taft.

Far Vice-President James Schoolcraft Sherman.

This is the national ticket of the Republican party for the elections of 1912. It is the same ticket with which the party went confidently to the nation in 1908 and won a splendid victory. With full confidence the party again proposes its ticket to the nation, knowing full well that a complete realization by the voters of the country of the prosperity benefits that have accrued from the Taft administration will result in an emphatic endorsement of Mr. Taft.

It is a peculiarly desperate effort that has been made to discredit the accomplishments of the Taft administration. It is peculiarly futile in that it will not bear the light of close scrutiny. All being equally concerned, no particular group could snatch the credit from the others.

Similarly, we find Reciprocity the most unpopular issue ever before the people of this country, the blame for it would fail to fall upon any one group of political leaders because all would be equally concerned and no one group could be blamed while others were not.

There has been a strenuous effort in some quarters, despite the known facts about the one-time Reciprocity issue to injure the campaign of President William Howard Taft in districts where it was unpopular. In districts where it was not unpopular these politicians have been discreetly silent.

The politicians assert that many farmers of Michigan and other border states are bitterly opposed to Reciprocity and still are agreed at President Taft because he stood for it while it was before Congress. These politicians give the farmer little credit for brains or for keeping up-to-date on what is going on in the nation, when they make the effort to injure President Taft.

Theodore Roosevelt, for instance, was one of the strongest advocates of Reciprocity. This was the one big question of policy on which President Taft questioned Mr. Roosevelt before taking office. He not only sought the views of ex-President Roosevelt, but asked him to secure the views of the other editors of "The Outlook." Roosevelt's letter to

(Continued on next page)

Judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, solicitor general of the United States, judge on the federal bench and in line for the U. S. Supreme Court; governor-general of the Philippines; member of the president's cabinet, and then president were the gradual steps by which William Howard Taft went ahead in his march to world fame. He has won his place by ability and has made his place in history. He should be president for a second term, and will be if voters in all parts of the country give the presidential situation the thought that it deserves.

President Taft was born in Cincinnati 55 years ago and is the son of Alphonso Taft, who was secretary of war in Grant's cabinet. He graduated from Yale, and for a short time was a newspaper reporter in Cincinnati, studying law at the same time. It was at this stage of his career that he first attracted wide attention. He stepped into the office of a blackmailer named Rose, who had viciously attacked the elder Taft in his newspaper, and thrashed him. Rose left Cincinnati that night and never returned there.

Assistant prosecuting attorney,

WHAT CORN BOUGHT IN 1894 AND NOW

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

J. M. C. Smith.

Third congressional district Republicans also have renominated their present congressman, J. M. C. Smith, of Charlotte, another member of the Michigan delegation who has made his mark in his first term as a member of the national house and who well deserves re-election. As a member of the house committee on labor he has done much important work in the 62nd congress.

Joseph W. Fordney.

The eighth congressional district possesses in Jos. W. Fordney, of Saginaw, a congressman of long experience and national reputation. In his 14 years in congress Mr. Fordney has risen to rank among the leaders of his party because of his great ability and his devotion to Republican principles. His district is proud of his record in Washington and the Republican voters there are certain to re-elect him.

MICHIGAN NEEDS GEN'L MANAGER

Select your week's reading at our store. We have a nice assortment of:

BOOKS

by the best authors. The prices are very reasonable.

Also the latest Magazines.

A. M. Lewis & Co.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 31

Local and Neighborhood News.

No Patches on My Pants.

Oh yes! I've heard about the trusts. Of how I'm being "done," Of how the wicked Tariff, too, Is "robbing ev'ry one." But I am a working ev'ry day. And maybe you perchance, Have noticed that I haven't got, A patch upon my pants. They tell me that I am a "slave" Of "plutocratic" rule; That I should vote for Wilson, and The party of the mule. That he will rip the Tariff up, And on the pieces dance; But please observe, I do not wear, A patch upon my pants.

Once I was lead astray; I think It was in ninety-two, When Cleveland ran for President. I shouted for him, too; Thought there'd be work for ev'ry one. And wages would advance. He was elected and I wore Big patches on my pants.

I lost my job and couldn't get Another thing to do. I walked the streets and every where Souphouses met my view; And there were thousands like me All fighting for a chance To earn their bread, and every man Wore big patches on his pants.

I will not vote for Wilson, no. With him I don't agree. As for his party, well, kind sir, Once was enough for me. I've steady work, I have good pay. And you may note, perchance, I'm wearing creases now, instead Of patches on my pants.

—AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

Unfurnished room wanted by school girl. Phone this office.

The Boy Scout movement has the support of twenty eight enrolled boys.

There are ninety eight pupils in the Methodist graded Bible school.

Miss Celia Sivrlas visited with friends at Frederic a few days last week.

Mrs. W. Hammond was called to Pinconning Friday by the serious illness of her sister.

Seventy two new voters were registered last week Saturday for the coming election.

Divine worship Sunday, Nov. 3 at 10:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

W. J. Hutton, Preacher.

Don't forget the chicken pie supper at the opera house Thursday, Nov. 14, by the Catholic ladies.

Mrs. John Olsen returned last Friday from a two weeks visit with her son, Peter Olsen in Detroit.

Geo. S. Dyer and son, Alex, arrived here last Friday to visit relatives also to attend some business matters.

The Epworth league held a Hallowe'en social at the home of Miss Florence Countryman on Tuesday evening.

Cameron Game-meat cutter at the Milks market, has engaged E. G. Clark's home and expect to move in soon.

Mrs. Mario Larsen returned Friday after visiting in Detroit with Karl Kriekop and family for a couple of weeks.

Anker Schjotz, who left this city a few months ago, has accepted a position as motorman for the D. U. R. in Detroit.

Mrs. Johanna Hanson, who has been visiting her sons and daughters in Detroit for the past two months returned home last Friday.

The Misses Minnie Thompson, Besse McCullough, Augusta Kraus, and Nellie Shanahan visited at their homes here over Sunday.

Aristos Flour — made from red Turkey wheat. See the whopping big sack in it Peacock's window and guess how much it weighs. 10-31-2w

School Books

And all other School Supplies at the Central Drug Store

Ladies Aid Fair, Nov. 21. Don't forget please.
For first class auto service call on Olson's Auto Livery.
Have an Ideal Warm Air furnace installed by F. R. Deckrow and Son. They are perfect. Oct. 3-1f
The Boy Scouts will go for a hike every Saturday morning, weather permitting.
A large collection of sheet music that will close out at 7c a copy.
5 & 10 cent STORE.

Miss Jerome Lantzy, of Bay City, arrived Thursday and is visiting with Mary Cassidy and Vita Fischer for a week.

Melvin Brown has returned home from his trip to Bay City, Saginaw and Detroit and reports a very enjoyable time.

Guess on the weight of the smooth sack of Aristos flour at H. Petersen's. The one who guesses the nearest gets it.

Floyd Smith and family, of Bay City, visited with Mr. Smith's parents over Sunday, returning to their home Monday afternoon.

Nice brothers running from 40 to 75c each dressed or alive, if ordered on Friday or before 9 a.m. Saturday. Phone 804. BARNEY KNOWLTON.

A. A. Ellsworth, of this city, and J. Kalahar, of Frederic, were elected last week by the county Board of Supervisors as members of the county Board of School examiners.

The Catholic ladies held a meeting last Thursday afternoon at St. Mary's church to make arrangements for their annual chicken pie supper to be given at the Opera house, Nov. 14.

P. F. Sink and wife, of Detroit, were guests of Seelye Wakley, last week, and was one of the few to be lucky enough to shoot a deer this year. It was a doe and weighed about 150 pounds.

The Mercy Hospital Aid society will meet at five hours of Mrs. El. Keypor, on the first Thursday in November, at 2:30 o'clock instead of with Mrs. Martin Hanson. All ladies of Grayling are invited to join.

Second Hand Furniture. We have opened a second hand furniture business and will buy and sell second hand furniture. Let us know what you have to sell and look over our bargains when you want to buy. Store on South Side. Phone 62. P. E. JOHNSON.

Bert Riess was dismissed from Mercy hospital Tuesday and will visit in the city with his brother, Rev. Fr. J. J. Riess for a week before leaving for his home in Ludington.

Mrs. T. Hanson and baby Virginia and the Misses Margrethe Hanson and Cornelia Melstrup returned Saturday after visiting a few days with relatives and friends in Bay City.

Gus Briefeld, who has been working at the Model Bakery all summer, left last week for his home in Manistee where he expects to remain for an indefinite period.

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It has been decided that there will be Episcopal services here on the last Tuesday evening of each month. Services will be held at the Danish Lutheran church. Rev. Dr. Ninmo will be in charge.

Edmund A. Loder, state factory inspector of Detroit has been in the city for a few days and reports all factories in good condition and operating according to law as far as safe guarding against accidents.

A company has been organized and incorporated called the Butler Laverne Lumber company, for the purpose of operating a lumber yard at Lansing, Mich. The new company purchased the Cove Manufacturing company's retail lumber yard at that place. The incorporators are all Grayling people and have a capital stock of \$25,000. Wm. Butler will be general manager and Geo. Langevin secretary and treasurer; the balance of the officers are not yet determined upon. They have already taken charge of the business and are both there in actual service. From all reports business has started in very actively, considering the small stock on hand, but they will soon replenish and be able to handle the business as successfully. Mr. Butler is well known in our home town as the yard superintendant of the Salling, Hanson Co., for the past twenty years. Mr. Langevin is an old resident here and at first was in the barber business which had to be discontinued on account of his health. He then went into the dry goods business which he continued until a few weeks ago. They both have proven themselves worthy of confidence and success in the business as ought to be a foregone conclusion. Together with their families they will be pleased in Grayling and the best wishes of our people go with them.

Mr. Fleming will leave next week for his new home in Almn, arriving with him the well wishes of hosts of friends for himself and family.

Our Winter Preparations

Are now completed

Every department amply stocked for your winter needs

Underwear

Ladies' Fleeced Underwear, in 2 pieces or Union suits, at 50c per suit and up.

Children's Fleeced Underwear at 15c and up.

Men's Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, heavy quality, at 50c. Wool Garments, in Union or two pieces, at \$2.00 per suit and up.

Suits and Overcoats

The new styles for men and boys will be found here. The best of tailored garments at lowest possible prices.

Furs

A big showing of the Newton Annis Furs at prices to suit all.

Down go Millinery Prices

Visit our Millinery Depot and see the special low prices on trimmed hats.

Blankets and Comforters

Flannel Blankets at 40c, 65c, 75c, 85c and up to \$2.00; better ones at \$3.50 and 5.00. Comforters at \$1.00 to 2.50.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE COMPANY

The Quality Store

The butcher boy says

NOTICE THE SMILE?



It will be some of our delicious

Bulk Oysters

that they will have for dinner

It makes them all smile.

E. H. MILKS.

We take pride in placing the Furniture sold to our patrons, in their homes in perfect condition. That is one condition of every sale.

The others—guaranteed quality, durability and perfect satisfaction together with moderate prices, make our store a safe and satisfactory place to buy furniture.

We want your confidence and your trade, and hope by our methods to merit it.

Free Berry Spoon

The Winners of celebrated Rogers Berry Spoons at the Model Bakery last week were:

Mrs. Holger Schmidt

Mrs. F. Tetu

Mr. C. Sorenson

Mrs. M. Brenner

Splendid Gloves for Engine-Men

One of the

A. J. GROSBEC

Chairman of Republican State Central Committee

Mr. Frank G. Walton has been engaged to direct the Citizens band of Grayling and says he will use his best endeavors to bring the organization to a high state of perfection. Mr. Walton has been connected with some of the best military bands in the state, notably the Central City band, of Jackson, under the leadership of the world renowned cornetist, Prof. Boos; the once famous Knights Templar band, of Lansing and the Knight Templar band, of Bay City. Mr. Walton organized and directed for a number of years, the now famous 33d Regt. band, of Bay City, and has been with trained musicians since boyhood. Mr. Walton was cornetist at the Washington Theater, Bay City, for fifteen years all of which time he was the honorable position which the officers and members of the band have tendered to him. Mr. Walton is also a violinist and will at once organize an orchestra and is ready now to book engagements for dancing, receptions etc. and with the good will of all music loving people, the members of the band and their faithful attendance at rehearsals and engagements, will push forward until perfect harmony shall abound and the citizens can say, Grayling band don't have to play dead fiddle to any similar organization in the state.

line, with the patented "RIST-FIT."

Cuffs always stiff never sag over

hand. Heat and cinder-proof too. Made of soft, washable Ringette leather. They're long lasting articles just as good for other railroad men and all working men.

Come see them and Price them

Brink's

Where QUALITY, weight and measure are Guaranteed.

MODEL BAKERY

Take Notice.

I have about 500 cabbage head of second and third grade, good for use this fall, but no good for keeping over for winter use. I will sell those very cheap in 25-50-75 and 100 lots.

Try my Red Cabbage.

MARKET GARDEN

John H. Cook, Prop.

Keeley LIQUOR MORPHINE

32 Years Success

ONLY ONE IN MICH. INFORMATION

GRANDRAPIDS, 265 & Grand Ave.

Send liberal samples and state quantity for sale.

IWANTUM!

Field Peas, Buckwheat, Afsyke, Red Clover Seed.

EDW. E. EVANS

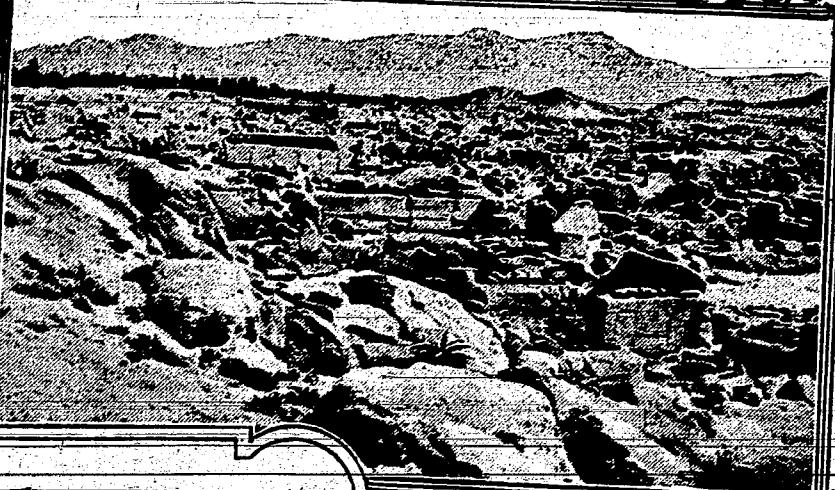
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

The DEAD CITY of CAJAMARQUILLA

By Charles Warren Currier, Ph. D.

The thousands of people who inhabit Lima, or of the many who, in the winter months, take a run up to Chosica, on the Oroya railway, there is probably not one in a hundred who knows anything of Cajamarquilla. I was about to leave the capital of Peru without dreaming that, within a stone's throw, there were slumbering the ruins of a prehistoric civilization that had not yet passed away when Pizarro laid the foundation of the City of the Sovereigns.

The sacred city of Pachacamac is known to, and mentioned by every traveler who includes Lima within the limits of his itinerary. It has been visited and described from the days of the Conquistadores with more or less accuracy, until Dr. Max Uhle made a special study of it and published his monumental work. If these ruins of the Lurin valley are world famous, it is not thus with those of the valley of the Rimac, and if Pachacamac is



RUINS OF CAJAMARQUILLA, PERU



CEMETERY OF THE ANCIENT PEOPLE OF CAJAMARQUILLA

known to all, solitary Cajamarquilla is buried in an obscurity as deep as the sand that covers it, while few, very few, authors even make mention of it.

I said that I was about to leave Lima. It was the eve of my departure when I learned from Professor Squier, of New York, the well-known Ecuadorian explorer, that he had visited the ruins that very day. How I wished that I could have accompanied him! I concluded that "secrets were safe," and I was about to re-inquire all hope of ever seeing the old Peruvian city, when I learned that the departure from Callao of the Ucayali had been postponed for a day. Communicating this fact to Doctor Salazar, the most geographically-educated man accompanying me in the morning, it was his opportunity readily grasped.

Thus it happened that we met by appointment at the time of departure of the Oroya railroad at 8:30 on a morning early in July. Gray clouds, as usually, hung heavily over the city when we boarded the train, which soon pulled out of the station, to begin the steep journey up the Andean

mountains. The sun shone brightly, and a sky, scattering its rays through an atmosphere so transparent as any you could wish to see in Castle or Aragon, and shortly on the route the adobe ruins of pre-Inca civilization might be observed, for the Rimac valley is richer in such ruins than any other part of the coast.

The morning was bright and exhilarating when we arrived at Eighth Plaza railway station, leaving Mrs. Squier to proceed to Chosica, the professor, his young son, and myself awaited. A little mile or run on tracks awaited us. It might accommodate about nine persons. We sprang in the seats, the driver whipped up his mules, and off we went on the long, sandy road between fields of sugar cane. Poor miles, but indeed, how we pitied them! that in those countries animals are handled without mercy.

A run of a couple of miles or more, passing on the way the little train that is used to haul the cane, or carry the laborers, we arrived near the dwelling of the Indian, now leased, I understand, by Chinese. Some distance from the house we alighted to continue the journey on foot in the direction of the mountains. For in what we had seen, thoroughly sick, but the greater part of the journey had to be made through sandy plains, which did not improve our personal appearance, as we presented a picture of dust and wretchedness on our return to the Hotel Maury in Lima. Our way was now and then obstructed by adobe walls, or by the canals used for irrigation, and over these we had to climb or jump. It was not long before we caught sight of the ruins, solitary and abandoned. With the exception of a herd of cattle and the mounted herdsmen, besides an occasional buzzard or vulture, no living being was in sight.

Cajamarquilla lies about 23 miles from Lima, as you ascend the valley of the Rimac, but in a side valley, in a plain among the spurs of the Andes. The valley is watered by a canal dug, probably, at a period antedating the advent of the Spaniards. In the vicinity are several haciendas, such as Huachipa and La Nivaria, and an occasional "tambo" or rural inn, where, if you care to, some kind of refreshment may be had. These, however, are hardly visible from the ruins, near which one solitary hut is to be seen. Years ago, when Squier visited the place, the ruins were the haunt of robbers that gave no little trouble to the Peruvian authorities, but the railroad has driven them out of business, and it

STREET SCENE IN CAJAMARQUILLA

is now quite safe to visit Cajamarquilla. In fact, the thought of robbers was not connected in my mind with Cajamarquilla, until I read Squier's work.

During our brief stay among the ruins it was impossible to make anything like measurements, except with the eye, but as far as the visitor extended towards the mountain we saw nothing but ruins which stretched to a great distance to right and left. Toward the river they seemed to melt away into the plain. Squier says that they cover an area of nearly a square league, and Middendorf estimates their extent at four square kilometers. From my observations, the ruins consist of houses built of immense adobe blocks closely adjoining each other, here and there separated by streets. Some of the houses consist of several apartments. Admission is gained through a low doorway, but nowhere is there a sign of a window. As in Pompeii, the roofs, whatever may have been the material of their construction, have long since fallen in. Outside the buildings, the soil has risen to a great height, sometimes nearly to the top of the wall, but inside, the walls, the depth goes down, an idea of the original height of perhaps ten feet or more.

Toward the mountain, a large portion of the city is almost completely buried in the sand, which in the course of ages has come drifting down from the hills. There are within the city a few elevations or small hills, which may have been occupied by temples or forts. Pits are everywhere,

within and without the houses, with a width of from two to four and a depth ranging from six to twenty feet or more. Human remains in the shape of skulls and bones are found within the pits or scattered over the ground, together with bits of pottery and other articles, such as corn-cobs, which were probably interred with the dead. Some of these pits are said to have served the purpose of storerooms or granaries, while others were certainly graves. The inhabitants of the city buried their dead within or in the immediate vicinity of their houses, although the mass of the people must have used the necropolis, some distance away from the residences. Many of these pits, excavated in the hard soil, are in the form of a jar or urn, while others are square, scattered throughout the ruined city, or buried in its pits.

Squier thus describes the ruins as he saw them:

"These consist of three great groups of buildings on and around the central mass, with streets passing between them. It would be impossible to describe this complicated maze of massive adobe walls, most of them still standing, albeit much shattered by earthquakes, or to convey an idea of the pyramidal edifices rising stage on stage, with terraces and broad flights of steps leading to their summits."

He adds that the history of the place has been lost to tradition.

As standing on an eminence, surrounded by the ruins, with the silence of death upon you, you look down upon what was once a city, capable of containing a population of ten or twelve thousand, you wonder what people dwelt there. The accumulation of soil and the fact that a large

century or more before the arrival of the Spaniards, about the time that these lords of the Peruvian uplands imposed their rule on the Grand Chimor farther north and on Pachacamac. Though there is little or nothing to indicate an Inca occupation at Cajamarquilla, it is quite likely that after the conquest its population more or less mingled with the conquerors. To judge from the names of places in the conquered districts, the victors imposed their language, no doubt gradually supplanting the original tongue of the valleys and coastlands. "Caxamarca" is a Quechua name, meaning "rock city." Caxamarca is the Spanish diminutive of Caxamarca. The city in the Rimac valley was thus called Little Caxamarca, to distinguish it, no doubt, from that other Caxamarca to the north, so intimately connected with the sad history of Atahualpa.

Among old writers who have treated of the coast people that preceded the Incas, Don Francisco de Avila, priest in the principal village of Huarochiri, may be profitably consulted. His work was translated and published by Sir Clement Markham, in the forty-eighth volume of the Hakluyt series.

Unfortunately, Cajamarquilla furnishes little data to the archaeologist. It contains no inscriptions, no works of art, and its pits have been opened and searched, probably by treasure hunters, who have long since carried off any objects of value they may have contained.

Yet the ruins are of the greatest interest for the beauty of their situation, their general plan, and their adobe architecture. Cajamarquilla must rank as one of the finest remains of that mysterious pre-Inca civilization which existed on the coast between the Pacific ocean and the mighty Andean ranges. Unlike the massive ruins on Lake Titicaca, or the oft-mentioned Machu Picchu, it has attracted little attention on the part either of tourist or scientist, and its history does not exist. Yet a careful study of its houses, with their apartments, of its streets, and of its burial places may, I think, throw some light on the mode of life of the primitive people that once dwelt within it. The ethnologist may also find some material in the skulls that are scattered throughout the ruined city, or buried in its pits.

As you wander through the Rimac valley and contemplate its vast solitudes and crumbling ruins, you ask yourself what has become of the population. Alas, what has become of the Indian population of the West Indies, and where are our Indians of the United States? They have

migrated away before Caucasian civilization.

Some day a patient explorer and archaeologist may pitch his tent among the ruins of Cajamarquilla to study them in detail and force them to reveal some of their secrets. At least he may give us a plan of the city, and reconstruct it, drawing some order from its confusion.

For the present, Cajamarquilla is a mystery.

It has neither history nor tradition; no legends cluster around it; its existence is ignored; even

archaeologists appear to neglect it. It is, in very

truth, a dead city of the desert.

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LOOKED WELL AS ANYBODY

Porty Lady Was Not Wasting Thought as to Her Appearance in Bathing Suit.

Mrs. Stockwell stood on the beach in her bathing suit. The tide was low, and there was a stretch of shining sand between her and the breakers.

"What a nice rubber cap you have," Mrs. Stockwell remarked the petite girl, as Mrs. Stockwell raised her fat arms in the act of drawing her cap over her hair.

"It's good enough," was the breathless response. "Keep my hair dry,

but she had seen her thus in her amplitude every day at bathing hours for many weeks and the phenomenon no longer aroused her wonder.

"Mrs. Stockwell laughed gleefully, her portly person shaken to its foundations by the act. "Why, it's nothing but an old suit," said she, "but it's good enough." The summer's over now; I wouldn't get a new one. It's not stylish, I suppose. But I can't see as I don't look as well as anybody else. Nobody looks nice," she went on, sweeping the dainty figure of the petite girl with a smile and critical

glance. "There was only one woman here this summer whose bathing suit was becoming, and she's gone home. We all of us look funny and I don't look funnier than any one else." And with this parting remark Mrs. Stockwell rolled gelatinously down into the sea, and dipped three times.

To Picture Aurora Borealis. A camera which will enable motion pictures of the aurora borealis to be made has been perfected by a Swedish

MACARONI AND CHEESE

DISH NOT SERVED AS OFTEN AS IT DESERVES.

Excellent for Luncheon or for the Evening Meal Without Meat—Italian Method of Preparation & somewhat Too Rich.

Macaroni with cheese is the most usual combination. This is a dish sufficiently nourishing to be served for luncheon or for an evening meal with cut meat. It is too heavy, to be served with other starchy vegetables, as potatoes or beans. The foreign way of cooking macaroni is to boil about twenty minutes. Drain and return to the saucepan with enough gravy or rich soup stock to nearly cover. Allow this to simmer until the gravy has been absorbed. Prepare a cupful of grated Parmesan and other cheese mixed. Put one-half with the macaroni until the cheese is melted. Add the remainder and a good-sized lump of butter. Stir the macaroni around in the pan in one direction until the cheese is thoroughly melted. Serve hot. Americans, preferring a less rich dish, simply boil the macaroni, drain and put it back into the saucepan with grated cheese. It is served when the cheese is melted, but not hardened. We call this macaroni au gratin, but at gratin dishes proper are scalloped ones including bread or cracker crumbs as well as cheese.

Baked Macaroni and Cheese—Take about one-half as much macaroni as will fill the baking dish. Break into short pieces and boil for twenty minutes in salted water. Drain. Put into a baking dish with butter, salt, and a quantity of cheese. Cover with milk and bake until the milk is absorbed and it is brown on top.

Cheese canapes are small slices of bread fried in a little butter until golden brown. Then they are covered with grated cheese, seasoned with salt and pepper and placed in the oven to soften the cheese. Some add a little French mustard to the cheese to give it piquancy.

Cottage cheese is becoming more and more popular for salads at dairy affairs. It lends itself to any decorative scheme so nicely. It is delicious and cooling to the palate. The simplest way to arrange this salad is to moisten with French dressing and make it into balls or egg-shape and arrange in crisp lettuce leaves. With a little green vegetable coloring extract the balls of cheese may be delicately tinted to resemble birds' eggs. Cottage cheese lends itself to many combinations of chopped nuts, chopped olives, green or red peppers. It will mix with French dressing or mayonnaise and can be molded into any desired shape. It is a nice accompaniment to a fruit salad or is a salad in itself.

Noodles With Ham.

Grease a pudding dish well with fat or butter, place in the dish a layer of ham chopped very fine, then one of cooked noodles until the dish is full, having for the top a layer of ham. Then pour a cupful of cream over it. To make the noodles for the above, break one egg into a bowl and stir in enough sifted flour to make a stiff dough and add one-quarter teaspoonful of salt. Knead it until it is dry. Divide it into two pieces, roll each piece until very thin and let them dry on a cloth. When dry roll them up like a jelly roll and slice into pieces one-half inch wide. Then unroll them and let dry. These can be kept for some time in a covered bottle. If they are wanted for soup they must be cut very fine.

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Then pour a cupful of cream over it. To make the noodles for the above, break one egg into a bowl and stir in enough sifted flour to make a stiff dough and add one-quarter teaspoonful of salt. Knead it until it is dry. Divide it into two pieces, roll each piece until very thin and let them dry on a cloth. When dry roll them up like a jelly roll and slice into pieces one-half inch wide. Then unroll them and let dry. These can be kept for some time in a covered bottle. If they are wanted for soup they must be cut very fine.

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PARALLEL STORIES & FAMOUS CRIMES

BY HENRY C. TERRY

THE CRIMINAL Tells How He Planned the Deed and Sought to Close Every Avenue of Knowledge Leading to His Guilt. The Detective Shows How Utile These Efforts Were and How the Old Adage, Murder Will Out, "Always Holds Good."

(Copyright by F. L. Nelson)

THRILLING ADVENTURES OF TWO "SECOND-STORY MEN."

MONG the changes that may be noted in the methods of thievery in America none is more marked than the passing of the "second-story man." He earned his title from the fact that his work always was done above the ground. While second-story robberies still, and always will, occur, the great school of the past, of which "Big Frank" McCoy, Pete McCracken and "Kid" Kelly were leaders, is a thing of the past.

Whether the public has learned through so many lessons not to keep valuable in upstairs rooms, or whether the change is due to the fact that we are producing a lower and less daring class of thieves, I am not prepared to say. But in the days when the above-named worthies were the leaders of the "second-story men" scores of such robberies were reported in the big cities where there is now one.

The boldness with which "second-story men" operate makes it appear to the unprofessional mind that an unusual amount of risk is involved. As a matter of fact, the risk is not so great as in any number of other styles of robbery. In New York city there have been fewer convictions for second-story robberies than almost any other, due in part to the difficulty of detection.

"Big Frank" McCoy went undetected until he pulled a coping stone loose while scaling the front porch of a house in Brooklyn and was crushed to death. Second story thievery languished for a time after his death, and then the bright lights came out of the west and stirred things up in the big city until the police were at their wits' end. It is the story of one of them, Pete McCracken, the only real first-class chief that Ohio, the maker of presidents, ever produced, that I started out to tell.

PETE MCCRACKEN'S STORY

"I gave this community," said Pete, "a great shaking up. They talk about the way in which the gangs in the far west hold up railroad trains and walk away with ages from country banks as if they were really something to be proud of, but I tell you, my boy, they are nothing compared to the way in which 'Kid' Kelly and I held up New York and made hundreds of people pay tribute to our prowess and cunning."

"Never was much on bragging. A fellow who has spent half his life in jail, perhaps, hasn't got much to brag about, you may think, but I always felt proud of the work I did in this city. I will say from what I know, that so far as the police were concerned, if it had not been for some underworld business I would have been running along in the same old line even to this day. Why, it was just like rolling off a log. The way the wealth of the New Yorkers rolled into my net was a caution."

"I had been doing time in Joliet, Ill., for burglary, and I got out on the same day with 'Kid' Kelly, one of the best thieves I ever met. He was no bigger than a 12-year-old boy, but he was as quick as greased lightning. There was nothing on the calendar that he would not tackle. He was the only person I ever met who was absolutely without fear. He seemed to have no idea of what fear meant. I remember on one occasion, when the 'Kid' and I got into close quarters in St. Louis, that he was shot through the hand. He neglected to take care of the wound. I took him to see a surgeon, who said that the only way to save 'Kid's' arm and life was to amputate all of his hand except the thumb and forefinger."

"The 'Kid' told the doctor to begin without delay, and the expert started to give him a dose of ether. But the 'Kid' refused to take it. He actually sat down in a chair, held up his hand, and watched the surgeon cut through his flesh and snap off the bones with a pair of forceps without a tremor."

"While the 'Kid' was getting over this I kept easy, and read a great deal. One day I struck a story about the remarkable decrease in second-story robberies in New York, and it struck me that the time was just ripe for me to pay the big town a visit. The people would be feeling secure, and that is the time for a thief to get in his fine work."

"The 'Kid' and I got to New York in the latter part of September. We spent about three weeks studying the houses and what appeared to be the best places to tackle. The field was the most promising one that I ever saw. There were few houses on Fifth, Lexington and Madison avenues, as well as on the cross streets, that could not be entered from the second story by either the 'Kid' or me."

"We started in on Madison avenue. In 30 days we got into 60 houses and picked up property that would make an average of more than \$1,000 a house."

"We did not have the slightest trouble in any place. We came close to be seen by a woman who entered a room in which we were working on Twenty-ninth street and Madison avenue, but went away without seeing us. She never knew how closely she came to having her light put out. You never heard of such great excitement as there was in the city. The papers were filled with stories about the second-story work going on from day to day. The police were abashed for not catching the thieves. It was rare sport for us to read these stories and hear the comments upon them."

"We were putting up at the Astor

city for 12 or 15 years. I hunted high and low, in all the dives, gambling houses, sporting resorts and disorderly houses of all kinds, to get a trace or an inkling from some of the old-time thieves as to who might be doing the trick here."

"It was evident that local thieves capable of doing this high class of work were all in jail. It was, therefore, my opinion that the crimes were being committed by thieves from other places. Reports were received from the chiefs of police of all the large cities in the east and west, and Canada, as to the absence of first-class thieves from their bailiwicks, or as to the recent discharge from state prison of first-class thieves."

"Many descriptions of thieves were sent to us, with names and pedigrees. While we had plenty of work to do in looking for these outsiders, as it turned out afterward, no one had given us tip as to the right man. I was having a pretty sorry time, I tell you, looking up one or two new robbers every day. The only consolation was that other detectives were sent to us, with names and pedigrees."

"Success came so easily our way that it made us bold, and we were led into temptation on a very extensive scale. I was a close student of the papers, and for several days I saw notices of the preparations that were being made for the great Rogers wedding in Thirty-fourth street. The 'Kid' and I went up to take a look at the house and see if it offered any inducements for us to make a try for it. A better place could not have been made for us. There was a vast building in the rear of the house facing Thirty-third street. We found that an entrance could be forced in easily."

"It was merely taking a chance, for there was no telling where the presents, which would certainly be given to the bride, would be kept. If they were taken upstairs, they would be our mutton; if not, we would have a little trouble for nothing."

"On the night of the wedding reception we got into the vacant house. We could see from our watching place that the presents were on tables in the second story. We kept quiet until the party went downstairs to the wedding supper. Then it was time for us to begin our little act. It was a matter of climbing over a fence to get into the Rogers' back yard. While the band was playing softly, 'The Kid' went up the back plaza like a cat. It was too high to jump out of the window in case of discovery, so 'The Kid' dropped a rope ladder from the second story to the ground in a place where it was hidden from view from the lower windows."

"My instructions to 'The Kid' were to load up his pockets with everything that could be easily carried. Then, if he had time, to toss several of the more valuable, bulky articles out of the window to me while the band was playing, to hide any sound that might come from a fall."

"The 'Kid' worked like a flash, and began tossing lamps of silver out to me before I thought he had got down to work. I had bags ready and dropped all the stuff into them. Of these latter were caught."

"The 'Kid' kept at work until he heard footsteps on the stairs, and then slid down the ladder. After waiting a second to see if any alarm would be given, we removed the bags to the vacant house. We then watched our chance, and got the stuff into a cab which was waiting on the corner for us. It was the slickest piece of work ever done in New York. The next day a howl went up from the people for protection which must have given the police a chill."

"We were satisfied to call quits, for we had picked up stuff worth over \$100,000, and it was all the kind which could be safely handled in disposing of it."

DETECTIVE MCCLOSKEY'S STORY

"The series of second-story robberies," said Detective McCloskey, "which wound up with the daring attack upon the residence of Colonel Rogers, on the night of the marriage of his daughter, which was attended by the leading members of the Four Hundred, were the boldest and most puzzling crimes I ever was called upon to investigate."

"The excitement was at fever heat all the time. It is not putting it too strongly to say that between the hours of five and eight in the evening, half a million persons were on the lookout in the streets and in the houses to get a sight of the men who had 'Kid' and 'Kelly' beyond doubt."

"They were booked for passage for Europe on the following day, which was Saturday, under fictitious names. I went with them from the hotel to the steamer about an hour before the steamer sailed to see if they had any confederates in the city. No one met them. When the bells rang to go ashore I placed 'Kelly' and McCracken under arrest and took them off the steamer. They made a terrible fuss, and protested innocence of any criminal act. I kept a careful watch on the pair of them while the police were taking them away, and I saw McCracken drop a paper which I picked up at once. It proved to be a bill of lading showing several boxes to have been consigned to J. R. Wilson, London."

"The men were locked up at police headquarters and were identified by several persons who had seen them near their homes prior to being robbed. They were identified by the chief of police of Cleveland as McCracken and Kelly."

"All of the loot from the Rogers' home was recovered, and McCracken and Kelly both went up the river for long terms. There was a noticeable falling off in second-story robberies after they were landed."

Artistic Envelope Linings

Casting about him for some new object to decorate, the imp of extravagance has lit upon the lining of envelopes and turned out a most artistic piece of work. Envelopes lined with colored paper have long been in common use on the continent of Europe, but never before found favor in America. These new envelopes are lined with satin, the part which is exposed on tearing them open being hand-painted with flowers. The work is done by soft Japanese artists and is second-story thieves of any importance had been doing business in this sive."

ESSENTIALS REQUIRED FOR SUCCESSFUL STORAGE OF CABBAGES DURING WINTER

Troubles Are More Largely Result of Careless Handling and Bad Ventilation Than of Disease—Take Advantage of Cool, Frosty Nights.

(By L. C. CORBETT)

There are three things necessary for the successful storing of cabbages: (1) Carefully grown and carefully handled heads of a sort well-adapted for storing; (2) storage warehouses so constructed and arranged as to prevent drip from the ceiling or roof striking the stored heads; and (3) such an arrangement and control of the ventilation and temperature of the building as to prevent the condensation of moisture on the cabbage while in storage.

Cabbage to be stored in commercial storage houses should be very carefully cut and closely trimmed so that no loose leaves get into the storage house. In hauling cabbage from the field to the storehouse, spring wagons should be used and the heads should be passed from hand to hand and never thrown into the wagon body. The same care should be observed in placing the heads in storage.

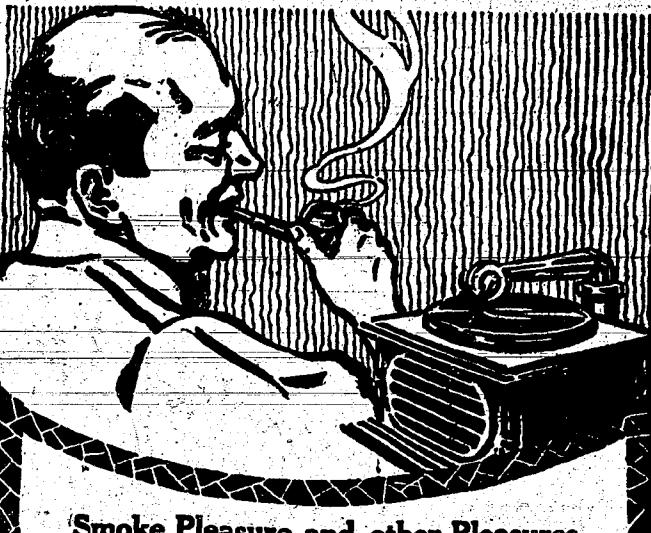
If the heads are to be stored in bins, the bins should be narrow and not more than 16 or 18 feet from front to back, and the heads not more than 6 or 7 feet in depth in each bin. Several bins may be placed one above another in the same section by placing a waterproof flooring between the bins, so that the drip caused by decaying cabbage or other condensation can not reach the lower bin from the one above. This plan of storage is not, in general, as satisfactory as to store the cabbage on shelves. The heads may be stored in single layers or in layers of two or three deep on the shelves. Precautions should be taken to provide an area way between the outside wall of the building and the storage bins or shelves.

The walls of the building should be so made as to provide a dead air space to prevent the penetration of frost. The secret of success in the management of a storage warehouse is to have disease-free, well-matured, firm, carefully handled stock grown from high-grade seed and the storage house so constructed that the temperature can be lowered and maintained near 34 degrees F. as possible throughout the whole storage period. This means that the greatest care must be exercised to take advantage of cool, frosty nights which occur during the storage period, and as soon as the house is filled to keep it closed during the day and open as much as

possible during the night so as to get the benefit of the low night temperatures. The other extreme of too low temperature should also be provided against. During protracted cold spells the temperature inside the storage houses may get dangerously low. To guard against loss from freezing, oil heaters are placed at suitable intervals in the walks and alleys to the building as to prevent the condensation of moisture on the cabbage while in storage.

Storage troubles are more largely the result of careless handling and bad ventilation than of diseases. Practically all of the rotting which takes place during the storage period is the result of organisms attacking heads under bad storage conditions. Poor cultivation, bad harvesting methods, a long haul to storage, and rough handling in unloading and storing are all to be avoided if cabbage is to be kept successfully through the storage period.

If storage facilities are not available, cabbage may be stored on a small scale on a well-drained portion of the field. The preparation for this consists in leveling an area wide



Smoke Pleasure and other Pleasures for the Man Who Smokes

Liggett & Myers

Duke's Mixture

There is smoke pleasure in this pure old Virginia and North Carolina bright leaf. Thousands prefer it to any other pipe tobacco. Thoroughly aged and stemmed and then granulated. A perfect pipe tobacco—nothing better rolled as a cigarette.

One and a half ounces of this choice tobacco cost only 5¢, and with each sack you get a book of cigarettes FREE.

The other pleasures are the presents that are secured with the coupons in each sack of Liggett & Myers' Mixture. These presents delight old and young. Think of the pleasure that you and your friends can get from a talking machine, free, or such articles as fountain pens, balls, skates, cut glass, china, silverware, tennis racquets, fishing rods, furniture, etc.

As a special offer, during November and December only, you will send you our new illustrated catalog of presents, FREE.

Just send us your name and address on a postcard.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture are awarded with facts from HORSESHOE, J.T. TINLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, FOUR ROSES (Vest Pocket), and other tobacco products. Premium Dept.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Final and Fatal Question.

Bobby was in an especially trying mood, and had asked so many questions as to bring upon himself stern parental command to be silent. But by however, he so humbly solicited permission to speak that this was reluctantly granted. And this was the time when poor Bobby put his foot into it with a vengeance.

"I only wanted to ask," he said modestly, "what made your hair grow out, pap?" "With a good value, too, when it's ripe?"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the signature of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation.

Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brantwood

Curative Strain, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Pot-Evils, Flatulence, Sores, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Pain quickly without Chilling.

For the cure of piles, the best of its kind.

ABSORBINE, R., liniment for infants. For Pruritis, Ringworm, Bedevils, Pimples, Etc.

W.F. YOUNG, P.D.T., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

NORTHROP & LYMAN CO., LTD., BUFFALO, N.Y.

PATENTS WANTED

Large organizations for a franchise.

Mr. Winslow's Seaweed Soap for Children, removes the galls, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic, Etc.

Ad.

No wonder she couldn't give it away.

A CURE FOR THIES.

Col's Carbolic Acid, Stop Itching and pain and cures, etc. All druggists, 25 and 50c. Adv.

Its Kind.

What interest has the dog in the case of the poor cat?

I guess it is some pure scent.

Pad Glass, Bell Glass, and Lead Glass, value in the whole world, makes the lamp shade.

Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D. C., manufacturer of fine glass.

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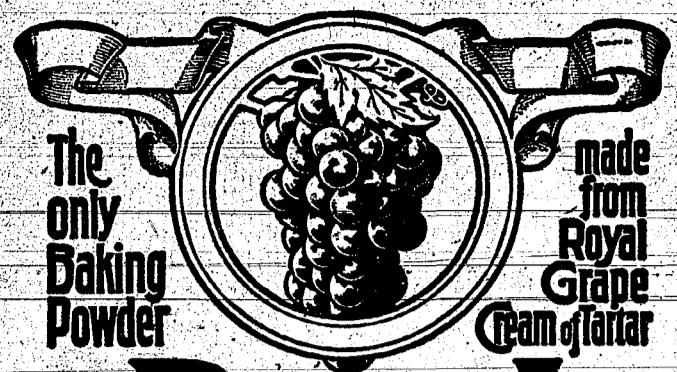
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Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D.



Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

No Alum
No Lime Phosphates

City Girls as Wives of Western Farmers

By IDA HOE, Omaha, Neb.

Why do not more city girls become the wives of western farmers? The reason is that a city girl who is willing to work at stenography or bookkeeping or any other honest employment is too self-respecting to pick up with a western man whom she knows nothing about and to cross the country to be inspected before marriage, even though the westerner is generally willing to send money for the girl to come out till he gets a look at her.

We know he is simply longing for her, as some kind of girl is necessary to preside over his shack and keep the cows and chickens from running too far from home. She can help remove the litter from in front of the only door when it becomes too cluttered up, cook for the men on the ranch and mend and wash for them.

True, there is not much housework to be done, as there are generally two rooms in the shack, and all the boasted fresh air they can enjoy in the winter months is that which comes through the cracks in the walls.

Take it from one who knows—“ear-off hills look green.” This western ranch luxury is largely a myth and a soft-sleeping girl should think too highly of her life to run after a man.



SERVICE HEEL LINE

For fit, wearing qualities and style, this line of rubbers can't be surpassed. They're the best that the science of rubber-making can produce. Made in Sandals, Croquets and Storm Slippers for Men, Boys, Youths, Women, Misses and Children.

Ask for LYCOMING'S. If your dealer does not carry them write us and we will give you the name of a dealer who carries them in your locality. MELKE ALDERTON SHOE CO., Wholesale Distributors SAGINAW, MICH.



Cut down the lead
Cut down the guesswork

Shoot the speed shells and watch your field and trap average climb.

The steel lining gives the speed—grips the powder charge with just that compression needed to put all the drive of the explosion behind your load.

And with Expert Factory Loading, you're sure of the same speed—a uniform spread of pattern in each and every shell.

Shoot Arrow and Nitro Club steel lined Expert Factory Loaded Shells for speed plus pattern in each and every shell.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
299 Broadway New York City

Are You Going to Paint?

The best in the world is PITKIN'S PREMIUM HOUSE PAINT, manufactured and guaranteed by The Peters Pitkin Company, Benton Harbor, Mich. Sold by

Salling, Hanson Co.

Ask them for "40 years endorsement booklet" and color card

MICHIGAN GROWS BEET INDUSTRY

Beet Fields Bring Farmers \$8,000,000 Each Season, While Helping Other Crops.

Michigan's tillers of the soil. Bank deposits have gone up; the sellers of agricultural implements, dry goods men, and dealers in all other lines tell of improved sales and report that collections of bills are made with much greater promptness wherever the sugar industry has been introduced.

The newcomers, by the way, give an interesting sidelight on what the sugar beets mean to a farming district. The need for extra labor in cultivating and harvesting the sugar beet crop has started a "back to the land" movement in Michigan that is proving of great value to the state. Among the laborers who are brought out from the cities to work on the farms or in the sugar factories during the busy season many of the more enterprising rent small farms or plots of a few acres and begin cultivating beets, ultimately buying the land, thereby adding to the farming population and improving the land by a more careful cultivation. Usually these men make the best of farmers and the best of neighbors.

The factories employ 6,000 men during the season. The workmen are brought from the cities for the most part and are well paid. They are fed, housed and clothed in the country and of course help to make business good in the neighborhood; for the payroll of each factory will average from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a month.

The managers of the sugar beet factories have done much to help the farmers to realize the full possibilities of the industry. The system of paying for the beets according to the amount of sugar that the roots contained has enabled the farmer to get the benefit of all the improvement he could make in the quality of his beets by careful cultivation. Hoe the sugar beet was the slogan adopted by the factory men and the results soon showed in the larger checks that went into the farmers' pocketbooks. In the ten years in which the industry has made its greatest development the average sugar content of the Michigan beet has increased from 13 per cent to 18 per cent. And the benefit of that increase, because of the testing system of the factories, went into the pocket of the farmer. The factory profited indirectly by the improvement in getting more sugar from the same quantity of raw beets, which meant a saving in the cost of operation.

The beet sugar factories of Michigan use from 250,000 to 300,000 tons of coal a year, which is practically all taken from the mines of the state. The railroads alone get \$2,000,000 a year for hauling the sugar and its byproducts, the workmen and their belongings—the coal and lime which are used in the process of manufacture and all the other necessities of the industry. The byproducts of sugar manufacture are also an element of wealth. One of the most important is the pulp remaining after the sugar is extracted, which is a splendid fodder. All the sugar plants have installed equipment for drying this pulp, and in addition to what is sold to neighboring dairymen it is shipped to live stock owners in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and even so far south as the Carolinas. Michigan sugar is sold throughout the middle west and has reached the Atlantic coast in New Jersey, almost in the shadow of the great trust refinery at New York.

Another byproduct of importance is alcohol for use in the arts. Michigan has the only plant in the United States for manufacturing alcohol from beet molasses. This factory alone pays the United States government \$2,000,000 in internal revenue on its output, a mere side issue of the Michigan beet sugar industry.

At the present time Michigan ranks among the three greatest beet sugar producing states of the country, being exceeded in the number of acres devoted to this crop only by Colorado. While it costs little more to produce sugar in Michigan than it does in Colorado and California, the nearness of the local fields and factories to the great consuming centers largely offsets this disadvantage. If the policy of encouraging the growing within the United States of sugar to feed the American people continues to receive the encouragement of the federal government in the future as it has for the past fifteen years there seems to be little doubt that Michigan will continue among the leaders of the industry and will add millions of dollars a year to the returns from her beet fields and factories. No other state has more at stake in the preservation and development of sugar production in the United States. That this is important to the consumers as well as to the producers of sugar was shown plainly a year ago, when sugar, which had gone skyrocketing up to 10 cents a pound and was being sold at wholesale by the trust and other refiners at from \$0.75 to \$7.50 per hundred pounds, came tumbling down to its normal level as soon as the yield of Michigan and other beet fields reached the market.

If you have young children you have perhaps noticed that disorders of the stomach are their most common ailment. To correct this you will find Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets excellent. They are easy and pleasant and mild to take, and mild and easy in effect. For sale by all dealers.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE

OF COURSE.



Papa—When a dog wags his tail what is it a sign of?
Tommy—It is a sign that he is glad.
Papa—Glad of what?
Tommy—Glad that he's got a tail to wag.

EASILY TOLD



Jack Harduppe—Madam De Palma told my fortune for me last night.
Miss Cutting—Told your fortune I never heard that you had one.

NO CONVERSATION



Barber—How will you have your hair cut, sir?
Man in Chair—As quietly as possible.
Saves Leg of Boy.
It seemed that my 14 year old boy would have to lose his leg, on account of an ugly ulcer, caused by a bad bruise," wrote D. F. Howard, Aqueone, N. C. "All remedies and doctors treatments failed till we tried Bucklin's Arnicare-Salve and cured him with one box. Cures burns, boils, skin eruptions, piles. 25 cents at A. M. Lewis and Co.

NATURALLY QUALIFIED



Pete—Say, Mose, I heah yo's goin' to make a surgeon dat boy of yours.
Mose—Yes, I thought dat wuz de best, 'cause he's always cuttin' somebody.

Saved by His Wife.

She was a wise woman who knew just what to do when her husband's life is in danger, but Mrs. R. J. Flint of Braintree, Vt., is of that kind. "She insisted on my using Dr. King's New Discovery," writes writer Mr. F. "for a dreadful cough, when I was so weak my friends thought I had only a short time to live, and it completely cured me." A quick cure for coughs and colds, it's a most safe and reliable medicine for any throat and lung troubles, grip, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, tonsillitis, hemorrhages. A trial bottle will convince you. 50 cents and \$1.00. Guaranteed by A. M. Lewis & Co.

Prosperity Wave Increasing.
The prosperity wave is increasing daily," said President Benjamin F. Bush, of the Missouri Pacific-Mountain system. "I wish," he adds, "that the railroads were going to share equally in the profits with other lines of business, but the prevailing rates are low and operating expenses are great."

Mr. Bush's interview shows that the Interstate Commerce commission, under President Taft, is protecting the interests of the people and that wages were never higher than they are at present.

HADLEY IS FOR TAFT

Roosevelt's Former Manager Comes Out Square for the President.

Gov. Hadley, of Missouri, who was one of Roosevelt's managers at the Republican national convention, and who had charge of the contest made by Roosevelt delegates, has declined to follow the Third Term candidate out of the Republican party, and has declared that he will support President Taft in a speech at Jefferson City, Mo., he said:

"I hope that these many highminded but, I believe, mistaken men, who have thought there was a greater interest to be subserved by joining in the organization of the new party and the nomination of another State ticket, will yet see that by such acts they are simply doing that which tends to insure Democratic success. And I hope that they will come back to the party which has stood for decency, that has stood for sane and effective progress in the conduct of public affairs."

After appealing to Republicans to support the Republican nominees, Gov. Hadley pointed out in his speech that the Democrats were pledged to the same kind of tariff legislation as they gave to the country after the Democratic victory of 1890. He said that no Republican could associate himself with them whose efforts tended to insure Democratic success.

My opponent for this office on the Republican ticket is a lawyer and has been in public office at Lansing for a number of years. He was Lieutenant Governor under Governor when the great commonwealth of Michigan was bankrupt. Has anyone ever heard a word of protest from him as to the incompetency of our State government during all the years he has been in Lansing?"

Every voter knows that over 90 per cent of the members in Congress are lawyers; that has been true for years. They also know that the laws are so technical that the very men who make them will go into court as lawyers on either side with arguments to twenty-four hours as to what the law really means. Then the judge will take from one to ten days to decide the very law that possibly no two lawyers referred to agreed to place upon the statute books. Indeed the laws are so technical that on occasions when the Supreme Court of the United States has been deciding some important point four learned judges have given opinion one way and five the other, which means that ONE MAN practically makes the law in such cases. I INSIST that it would be better for the people if there were MOHIBBUS BUSINESS MEN in Congress to help eliminate the technicalities and delays in judicial proceedings.

I find no fault with the lawyer as a professional man. The lawyer, like the physician, engineer and scientist stands as an example of our highest type of especially trained professional men. But the point I wish to emphasize is: There should not be such a large majority of any profession, whether doctors, lawyers or engineers. There should be a balance of the different professions, and a larger percentage of business men, in the legislative halls of this country. In view of the increasingly complicated relations, both foreign and domestic, with which our Congress deals, it is, of course, proper that it should be provided with efficient legal counsel. But the percentage is and always has been too large. There should be more consideration of national affairs from a business man's standpoint in our legislative halls.

Mr. Voter—if you feel that a man with forty years business experience, who has traveled into every nook and corner of the United States, thereby giving him a nation-wide view, can serve you better as Congressman-at-Large, representing this whole State, than a lawyer who has spent the larger part of his maturity as an officeholder at Lansing, SUPPORT AND VOTE FOR ME NOVEMBER 5TH.

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